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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH FINAL

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1918—12 PAGES.

BIG BARGE FIRE
AT NEWARK NEAR
SUBMARINE PLANT

German Spies Suspected of Having Set \$1,000,000 Blaze That Destroyed Boats, Warehouses and Freight Cars—17 Persons Are Detained.

Flames Discovered by Soldiers Patrolling Wharf and Sergeant of Guard Says He Was Shot at by Man Who Escaped.

Destruction Followed Warning Received by Naval Bureau Last Week of General Sabotage Plot.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—More than a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed today in a fire believed to be the work of German spies, which burned up all barges, a pier, warehouses and freight cars on Newark Bay, close to the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation and storehouses of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

The blaze was discovered by soldiers who claimed they saw a man running away from the scene shortly after the fire broke out. When they tried to stop him, a shot was fired and a bullet went through the hat of the Sergeant in command of the guard. The man who fired the shot escaped.

Frozen Channel Dynamited.

Ice conditions prevented the barges being moved out into the channel, dynamite was used to stop the spread of the flames after the burning barges and several hundred feet of the plant had been gutted among them buildings and were of the Submarine Boat Corporation's shipyard, is believed to have been prevented through precautions taken upon the receipt of this information. Chairman Harley of the Shipping Board inspected the plant recently and ordered additional military protection.

The barges were lashed to a wooden dock which was being used by the quartermaster's department of the army, and in order to save it, soldiers dynamited the dock to prevent the spread of the flames. The submarine boat corporation's fire department stated that the fire was getting beyond its control, summoned the Newark fire department. Dynamite was used to blast a channel in the ice in order that New York fire boats could reach the barges.

Crews Are Detained.

More than 60 guards and 200 soldiers are engaged in protecting the terminals and boat-building plants where thousands of workmen are employed. While the fire was in progress the soldiers established a fire zone and kept shooting their guns in the air to prevent anyone from approaching the blaze.

Three women and 14 men were on the barges when the fire started, and they have been rounded up by the military guard and placed under detention. No lives appear to have been lost.

Draftsman Is Arrested.

A man who said he was Andrew Ivanoff was arrested. At police headquarters, Ivanoff said he had been employed as a laborer at Quartermaster's store near the scene of the fire but had been laid off yesterday. A blue print of an engine was found in his possession. He said he was a mechanical draftsman.

Sergeant Mac McCabe, in charge of the soldier guard, stated that as the fire started he saw a man run from the barges at one of the storehouses where he appeared on the roof. McCabe climbed a ladder and as his head appeared above the roof he shot a gun and the Sergeant's hat was sent spinning to the ground. The man escaped in the darkness.

Officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation said the fire had been confined to several hundred feet of one end of the mile-long docks. The portion of the docks destroyed, they said, was to be used for the "fitting-out piers" for installation of engines and machinery in newly built vessels, but would be restored before the ships now under construction at the Submarine Boat Corporation plant are ready to be fitted.

Federal Agents Investigate Two Fires Near Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—Department of Justice Agents today were investigating the cause of the fire last night which caused a heavy loss to two concerns

COLD WAVE TONIGHT
WITH TEMPERATURE
NEAR ZERO MARK

Snow Forecast for This Afternoon

—Tomorrow Fair and
Severely Cold.

THE TEMPERATURES

11 a. m. 30° 5 p. m. 21°

1 p. m. 33° 4 d. m. 23°

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Snow this afternoon and night; cold wave tonight with the temperature near zero; tomorrow generally fair and severely cold; fresh to strong northerly winds.

PEACE HAS
ITS HOT STOVE
LEAGUE, TOO.

JAN 26 1918

1 KILLED, 14 HURT
IN COLLISION OF
INTERURBAN CARS"Limited" to Lebanon, Ill.,
Strikes "Local" Bound for
St. Louis Near Prairie Mine.

MOTORMAN MEETS DEATH

Passengers Assist Digging Em-
ploye From Debris—Women
Among the Injured.

James B. Johnson of East St. Louis, motorman of the "Lebanon Limited" of the East St. Louis & Suburban Electric Lines, who was fatally injured when his car collided with a local car near Prairie Mine, west of O'Fallon, at 11 o'clock today, died at 4 p. m. at St. Mary's Hospital, East St. Louis. It is expected that the 14 passengers who were injured will recover. Several are at St. Mary's Hospital. The others were sent to their homes after treatment.

Johnson was buried under the wreckage of his car. After passengers and fellow employees had worked half an hour to extricate him it was found that his left leg was severed and his right leg was fractured.

"Limited" Overran Signal.

At the office of the company it was said a report received there was that the "limited" car overran a signal. The line is operated on a single track with cut-out switches. Both cars were on a straightaway stretch of track when the accident occurred, according to accounts given by passengers.

Besides Motorman Johnson the most seriously injured were Edwin C. Brown, a Lebanon moving picture theater owner, whose left leg was fractured, and J. S. Van Meter of Greenville, who was crushed and cut. They remained under treatment at St. Mary's Hospital.

Others less seriously injured, most of them being cut and bruised, were taken to their homes after receiving emergency hospital treatment. They were:

Women Among Injured.

Mrs. Edith Jenkins Edwardsville; Thomas Mellett, Collinsville; Gustav Ruth, Trenton; Alphonse Mayhew, Lebanon; John Winkler and his wife, Bertha, Trenton; Miss Grace School, O'Fallon; Miss Rosalia Grissey, Breez; Miss Grace Scott, O'Fallon; Mrs. Bert W. Ebert, East St. Louis, and Dr. W. H. Havens, O'Fallon.

Dr. Haven told a Post-Dispatch reporter there were about 35 passengers on the "limited" car.

Johnson was sitting near the front, he said, and the car was moving at moderate speed on a straightaway track when passengers saw the other car approaching on the same track.

He said he did not understand how the accident could have occurred, as it was possible for the motorman to see the track for a considerable distance, as there were no curves or obstructions.

Was Motorman's Last Day.

Johnson, who lived in East St. Louis, was to have quit the service of the company tomorrow to go into the small committee room. His statement, it is expected, will be in the administration's reply to Senator Chamberlain's charges of inefficiency in the War Department.

FOUR KILLED, FOUR HURT IN COLLISION.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—Four were killed and four injured today near Wyo, Mont., when a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crashed into passenger train en route to Denver from Billings, Mont.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

NEW SHORTAGE OF
\$27,812 FOUND IN
WARNING'S FUNDSAudit Shows It to Be Missing
From His Deposit at St. Clair
County Collector.

TOTAL DEFICIT \$79,272

Search Warrant Issued for Bank
Books, Checks and Stubs
of His Office.

An additional shortage of \$27,812 in the deposits of former Treasurer Fred Warning of St. Clair County has been discovered in an examination of the County Collector's funds. County Auditor George Eckert told a Post-Dispatch reporter today Warning was Collector by virtue of his office as Treasurer. The total amount which his deposits are short is \$79,272.

Eckert announced Dec. 21, was told exclusively in the Post-Dispatch that the County Treasurer's deposits were \$62,888 short. This amount later was reduced to \$61,460 by the finding of checks and the transfer of accounts from one fund to the other. However, the discovery of the additional shortage makes the total deficit \$16,848 greater than it was at first thought to be.

Search Warrants for Records.

Judge Crow of the Circuit Court, yesterday issued a search warrant upon application by the State's Attorney, commanding the Sheriff to search Warning's house for the bank books, checks and canceled checks belonging to the office from which Warning was recently ousted. This action followed the failure of Warning to produce the bank books, stubs and canceled checks which are greatly needed by the accountants who are auditing the books.

When Warning had been ousted by the Board of Supervisors Eckert demanded all the office records, but received no response.

Warning and his chief deputy, Herman Pfuhl, vacated the office when he was ousted, but left George Obernagel, a second deputy, in charge, Eckert, who had been appointed by the Board of Supervisors to take charge of the office, asked Obernagel to leave Thursday.

"If our Government leaders cannot free us from these 'patrons,'" said the Social-Democratic leader, "then the Social-Democratic leader. They are the army should capture Calais and Paris, would that mean peace? I say no."

"Suppose the army conquered France and England, would that mean peace? I say no, for we would still have to conquer America."

Scheidemann forcibly attacked the militarist leaders, declaring that their attitude towards Austria was likely to lose for Germany her last friend.

"If our Government leaders cannot free us from these 'patrons,'" said the Social-Democratic leader. "They are the army should capture Calais and Paris, would that mean peace? I say no."

"Suppose the army conquered France and England, would that mean peace? I say no, for we would still have to conquer America."

Scheidemann declared that an agreement was easily possible on 13 points of President Wilson's statement.

"But Mr. Wilson must be told plainly," the speaker said, "that Austria is Germany's will remain so. If one clear word is spoken regarding Belgium, England's war-mongering will end. An honorable, complete reinstatement of Belgium is our duty."

Hetzell excepted to the Judge's remark to the jury that the Federal employers liability act, under which the case was tried, was a good and necessary statute to protect employees from fellow servant laws which obtain in most states and relieve the employer of responsibility for injuries resulting to one worker through the negligence of another.

"You may say your excuse is that you will be buried from the earth."

Scheidemann was told the lawyer, "But I repeat again," he said, "that the Federal employers liability act is one of the best laws Congress ever put on the books."

Regarding relations between Germany and Austria, Scheidemann said an indication of the Austrian feeling toward the present German regime might be gathered from the fact that during the recent demonstrations in Vienna the Austrian Emperor was never once attacked by speakers, but that the German Emperor was often and repeatedly insulted. This was due, he said, to attacks of the German junkers on Austria. He declared the junker press had been demanding that "Germany should be freed from Austria."

Touching on President Wilson's peace terms, Scheidemann said: "Regarding Alsace there is nothing for us to redress. It will remain ours. But as for Belgium, let us cease meddling in Flemish politics."

"Let us seek in honor to save the world from new bloodshed in the spring. Let us give up illusions. Remember, the people's most serious if you permit the Russian negotiations to break up and the people's hope be disappointed what else can be expected but catastrophe?"

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN LOADED
SHIP AT AN AMERICAN PIER

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—Fire broke out on board the American steamship Deep Water, lying at a pier here, this afternoon. The vessel was towed into midstream.

It was said there was an explosion in a small magazine. A dense cloud of smoke spread over the city immediately and ambulances were sent from the naval hospital.

At 3:45 o'clock the fire was still burning but was said to be under control. Two of the city's fireboats were alongside the Deep Water, the forward hold. It had been burning about three quarters of an hour before the steamship was towed away from the pier to insure the safety of nearby grain elevators. The ship was making ready to sail when the blaze was discovered.

The ship is under control of the United States Shipping Board and is loaded with a general cargo.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

PEACE NOW WITH
RUSSIA DEMANDED
BY SCHEIDEMANNSocialist Tells Militarists They
Will Fall if They Allow
Negotiations to Fail.

HE BERATES GOVERNMENT

Says U-Boats Have Served
Chiefly to Bring America
into War.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—Philip F. Scheidemann, German Social Democratic leader, in his address yesterday before the Reichstag Main Committee, following Chancellor von Hertling's reply to President Wilson's peace message, told the military leaders of the imperial Government that if they did not make peace with Russia they would be "hurled from power." The address, as published in the Berliner Vorwärts, follows:

"I do not wish to return to these subjects; those who desired to understand must have understood," he said to the Socialists who complained that they had found obscurity in the passages of his speech dealing with the conduct in question.

On the subject of Germany, Count Czernin pointed out that his situation was different from that of Austria, Germany, he said, possessed not only European territory, but great colonies, and it was natural she should not surrender the pledges she held until she had guarantees that she would recover her possessions. Austria, he added, had less need of such pledges than her ally.

It was then that Count Czernin stated that he had made his speech not only for the committee's ears, but in order that President Wilson might hear it.

Washington Hears Several Were Injured at Newport Plant, Estimates at Scene Placing Number as High as 40—Sixteen Said to Have Been in Magazine Where Blast Occurred.

6 REPORTED KILLED
IN NAVAL TORPEDO
STATION EXPLOSION

Washington Hears Several Were Injured at Newport Plant, Estimates at Scene Placing Number as High as 40—Sixteen Said to Have Been in Magazine Where Blast Occurred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—Six men were killed and several injured by an explosion at the United States Navy torpedo station at Newport, R. I., today, according to word reaching the Navy Department late this afternoon.

A dispatch from the commandant of the station said there were no suspicious circumstances connected with the explosion, but no details were given.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—An explosion occurred at the torpedo station here late today in a small concrete magazine, largely underground, used for loading detonators.

Sixteen men, all civilian employees, are said to have been at work in the magazine, and all of them, it is feared, were either killed or seriously injured. Two of the injured brought to the naval hospital were reported in a critical condition.

Unofficial reports place the total injured as high as 40.

In addition to enlisted men, more than 3000 civilians are employed at the station.

First reports indicated that no building except the magazine was damaged.

A marine patrolling the sea wall some distance away was injured when the explosion blew his rifle from his hands into the harbor.

The explosion started a fire but it was soon under control. The report caused great excitement in the city and fears were expressed for the safety of 200 girls employed near the station, which is on an island in the harbor. They were not in danger, however.

Mrs. Gross was shot in the head and heart and died instantly. Gross shot himself twice in the head. He was taken to the city hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Brennan told policemen her daughter, Mrs. Gross, had married in September and separated several times because of his failure to work.

Recently, she said, he had been seeking a reconciliation and made an appointment to meet his wife last night. She failed to meet him and this angered him, Mrs. Brennan said.

When Gross went to the Brennan home today, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Gross and another daughter, Bernice Brennan, were in the kitchen. The shooting occurred soon after he arrived.

M'ADOO TO NAME MAN TO
HANDLE WAGE GRIEVANCESFOUR MEXICAN SMUGGLERS
SHOT BY AMERICAN PATROLBorder Guard at El Paso Exchange
Heavy Fire With Mexican Soldiers

—One American Wounded.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 26.—Four Mexican smugglers and one American soldier were wounded last night when the Mexican and American river patrols on opposite sides of the Rio Grande fired volley after volley at each other, according to the official reports made to military headquarters on the American and Mexican sides of the boundary today.

Smugglers attempting to carry to Mexico a quantity of contraband sugar, started the shooting which continued for more than an hour.

Private Harry Lee of the Infantry company stationed at the international bridge was the American soldier wounded. He will recover.

E. H. RIESMEYER WHO WED
HEIRESS, PUT IN CLASS I

Draft Board Also Puts Roland

Hoerr, Former Tennis Champion,

in First Division.

Edward H. Riesmeyer of 464 La-

clede avenue, vice president of the G.

Riesmeyer Distilling Co., who mar-

ried Miss Frances Spink, daughter

of Mrs. C. C.

TEUTONIC REPLIES GIVE LITTLE PEACE HOPE IN BRITAIN

ARBITRARY ON FREE BRIDGE IS PROPOSED

New Plan for Railroad Use Would Include
Rental Charge to Railroads and
Rate Adjustment

View Widely Held That Germany Will Listen Now to No
Peace Terms but Her Own.

TAKES WINNER'S ATTITUDE

Czernin's Statements Discounted
by Declared Allegiance to
Central Powers Alliance.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—The view entertained by a majority of the morning newspapers of London respecting the speeches of Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Minister Czernin is that Germany regards herself as the conqueror, that she is determined upon aggression, and is prepared to listen to no peace terms except her own and that therefore the war must go on.

The Foreign Minister's speech is more conciliatory than that of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is more conciliatory than that of the German Chancellor, but this is attributed largely to the pressure of internal conditions in Austria-Hungary. Count Czernin's respectful references to President Wilson's address are received coolly for the most part because of his declared fidelity to the alliance with Germany.

News Take Brighter View.

The Daily News takes a rather different view, regarding the most favorable interpretation of Von Hertling's utterances. It says that although superficial examination of the speech may not encourage the idea of a change in tone, closer study will justify that idea. The News regards it as important that the Chancellor invited continuance of the conversations initiated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, and that he replied in detail to the President's propositions, adding:

"The speech as a whole offers no basis for peace, but in no sense shuts the door. If it were Germany's last word the horizon would be dark, but the last word will lie with a Germany conscious of its own democracy."

Count Czernin, says the News, gives evidence of what the circumstances may be regarded as a sincere desire for peace, and what is perhaps the most hopeful confirmation of the war in suggesting definite negotiations with America.

The Times thinks the Von Hertling and Czernin speeches were arranged in collusion and constitute a combined diplomatic offensive against the Entente Allies.

The attack obviously was intended to shake the solidarity of our defense at several points," says the Times, "but President Wilson maintains the same attitude of watchful waiting as the other powers, and the converging forces. Neither speech discloses the least readiness to make any concessions which the allies declare to be indispensable."

The Morning Post thinks that Von Hertling's evident eagerness to please America is remarkable and cannot reconcile his professed agreement with President Wilson's general principles, while differing as to the details. After making an indignant condemnation of the proposal that Great Britain give up Gibraltar and other bases, the Post says:

"Now, having received another proposal of Germany's inexpressible hatred of England, we will get on with the war."

The Telegraph fears that the speeches of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister contribute nothing to the pacification of Europe, and believes that there is no radical divergence in the views of Germany and Austria.

Since Militarism in Ascendancy.

The Telegraph says the Chancellor's views are especially important because he exposes unmistakably the fact that the militarist party in Germany has gained remarkable ascendancy.

The Chronicle says that Chancellor von Hertling, while giving guarded and practically valueless assent to some of President Wilson's abstract principles, refuses every one of the concrete territorial demands. The Chronicle finds it difficult to say how much Count Czernin's phrases suggest what President Wilson means, for on concrete points he concedes nothing. Concluding, the Chronicle says:

"It looks as if nothing but Germany's

Readers Reliability Results

For the sixth consecutive day this week—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—the Post-Dispatch alone exceeded 3 out of all 4, of all of the other St. Louis newspapers combined, in volume of store-news carried.

Yesterday's record:

POST-DISPATCH alone 61 Cols.
3 out of all 4 of the others combined 52 Cols.
Post-Dispatch exceeded all 3 added 9 Cols.

Follow, the successful advertisers who know that prompt and prolific results are always attained through the pulling power of the Post-Dispatch.

CIRCULATION

Average for entire year 1917:

Sunday, 361,262 | Daily and Sunday, 194,593
92% weekday in St. Louis and Suburbs.

PACKERS TRIED TO INFLUENCE WILSON, HENRY CHARGES

Inspired Bankers to Wire Presi-
dent in Effort to Stop Present
Inquiry, He Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—The big packing interests were charged today by Francis J. Henry, special counsel in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation into the meat packing industry with having attempted to bring influence to bear on President Wilson to stop the present investigation stopped.

Henry told the commission that he could show that joint telegram recently sent to the President by a number of Detroit bankers protesting that the investigation was disturbing economic conditions had been inspired by the packers.

Henry's statement was made in connection with the reading of further confidential documents taken from the files of the Chicago packers, which showed that the packers planned an elaborate campaign in 1916 to influence Congressmen against ordering an investigation into the livestock and meat packing industry, as was proposed in the Borland resolution.

According to Daines, the city can deal with any railroad, and the proceeding would be for a friendly conference to be held at which a railroad would apply for a permit to use the bridge. Daines said he did not believe there would be any great difference of opinion as to the rental charge, and that the difficulty would be encountered over the arbitrary.

Conference Makes No Change.

The conference with Ashton, which was attended by Daines, Consulting Engineer Smith, President Kinsey of the Board of Public Service, and P. W. Coyle, traffic commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, resulted as Daines had predicted to a Post-Dispatch reporter, who accom-

panied the party to Chicago. Ashton, as supervisor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and Regional Director of Railroads west of Chicago, regarding the use of the free bridge by the railroads, said that he would ask Mayor Kiel to back the repeal of the ordinance which requires that the arbitrary be abolished by any railroad using the bridge.

The City Counselor said the bridge should be used and he did not believe railroads would use it under the present ordinance.

Expect Rate Adjustment.

"I look for a settlement and the use of the bridge by the railroads," Daines said, "either by a reduction of the rate to St. Louis and increase in the rate to East St. Louis, or by an increase of the rate to East St. Louis, bringing the rates more nearly together. I believe that is the only way the railroads will agree to use the bridge."

Daines said he had no information as to which railroad, if any, would be negotiated with, but he believed some railroads would want to use the bridge and a friendly proceeding could be entered into, definitely to determine the points involved, which are the rental the railroads shall pay and the question of the arbitrary.

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panied the party to Chicago. Ashton

TEXT OF REPLIES BY HERTLING AND CZERNIN TO U.S. STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS

GERMANY WILLING TO ACCEPT PORTION OF WILSON'S CONDITIONS

Chancellor Tells Reichstag Cession of Alsace-Lorraine Cannot Be Discussed, That Status of Northern France Must Be Considered With France and Russian Evacuation Concerns Russia Alone.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Count von Hertling's speech to the main committee of the Reichstag, delivered on Thursday has indicated that on four of the 14 points cited in President Wilson's recent statement of the war aims of the United States, an agreement can be reached, but the others, he contends, are susceptible to argument.

The German Chancellor refused to discuss cession of Alsace-Lorraine, declared that Northern France was a territory to be dealt with by France and Germany alone and that the evacuation of Russia provinces concerned only Russia and the Central Powers.

His latest outline of German policy created a profound impression among his hearers and at points the sentiment he expressed was applauded.

"On Jan. 3 the period expired for negotiations to make a separate peace without the Entente looking toward a general peace," Hertling said in opening.

Douglas Lloyd George's Purpose.

"Instead of the reply which was expected, but which was not forthcoming, two declarations were made by enemy statesmen—Premier Lloyd George's speech and President Wilson's speech. I willingly admit that Mr. Lloyd George altered his tone. He no longer indulges in abuse and is desirous of again demonstrating his ability as a negotiator, which I had formerly doubted. I cannot go so far, however, as many opinions expressed in the press in the countries which would read this speech of Mr. Lloyd George as a sincere desire for peace, and even a friendly disposition.

Views as to Alsace-Lorraine.

"And Alsace-Lorraine, of which Lloyd-George speaks again, he speaks of the wrong Germany did in 1871 to France. Alsace-Lorraine, you need not be told, but abroad are still to be ignorant of things.

Alsace-Lorraine is known, for the most part, purely German regions which, by a century of violence and illegality, were severed from the German empire and until finally in 1779 the French revolution swallowed up the last remaining Alsace and Lorraine then became provinces.

"When, in the war of 1870, we demanded back the districts which had been criminally wrested from us, that was not a conquest of foreign territory but rightly and properly speaking, what today is called dismemberment, and this dismemberment was then recognized by the French National Assembly, the constitutional representative of the French people at that time, March 29, 1871, by a large majority of votes.

"And in England, too, gentlemen, language quite other than is heard today has been heard. I can appeal to the famous British historian and author, Thomas Carlyle, who, in a letter to the Times in December, 1870, wrote: 'No people has had such a bad neighbor as Germany has possessed during the last 400 years in France. Germany would have been made had she not thought of erecting such a frontier wall between herself and such a neighbor when opportunity offered.'

"Observe that I have not repeated a very hard expression which Carlyle used about France. I know of no law of nature, no resolution of heavenly parliaments whereby France alone of all earthly beings, was not obliged to restore stolen territories to the owners from whom they had been snatched had an opportunity of reconquering them. And respected English press organs expressed themselves in a like sense, I mention, for example, the Daily News.

Attacks Course of France.

"The geographical situation of Germany in itself has always brought near to us the dangers of war on two fronts, and now it becomes increasingly visible. Between Russia and France an alliance was concluded whose participants were twice as numerous as the population of the German empire and Austria-Hungary. Republican France lent the Russia of the Czar billions to construct strategical railways in the kingdom of Poland, in order to facilitate an advance against us. The French republic drew on its last man for three years of service. Thus France, with Russia, built up armaments extending to the limit of the capabilities of both, thereby pursuing aims which our enemies now form imperialistic.

"It would have been a neglect of

perhaps been made, for now there is, at any rate, no longer talk about oppression of the German people by an autocratic Government, and the former attacks on the house of Hohenzollern have not been repeated.

"I shall not enlarge upon the distorted representation of German policy which is contained in Mr. Wilson's message, but will deal in detail with the points which Mr. Wilson lays down there, not less than 14 points, in which he formulates his peace program and I pray your indulgence in dealing with these as briefly as possible.

"The first point is the demand that there shall be no more secret international agreements. History shows it is we, above all others, who would be able to agree to the publicity of diplomatic documents. I can call that our defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary was known to the whole world from 1858, while the offensive agreement of the enemy states first saw the light of publicity during the war, through the revelations of the secret Russian archives. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are being conducted with full publicity. This proves that we are quite ready to accept this proposal and declare publicity of negotiations to be a general political principle.

For Freedom of Shipping.

"In his second point Mr. Wilson demands freedom of shipping in the seas in war and peace. This also is demanded by Germany as the first and one of the most important requirements for the future. Therefore there is no difference of opinion. The limitation introduced by Mr. Wilson at the end, which I need not quote textually, is not intelligible, appears superfluous and would therefore best be left out. (The limiting clause reads: "Except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.")

"It would, however, be highly important for the freedom of shipping in future if strongly fortified naval bases on important international routes, such as England has at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong, the Falkland Islands and many other places, were to be established.

"Point 2. We, too, are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in superfluous manner. We, too, condemn economic war, which would inevitably bear within it causes of future war-like complications.

"Point 4. Limitation of armaments. As already declared by us, the idea of limitation of armaments is entirely discussable. The financial position of all European states after the war might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution (clues of heart! hear!). It is therefore clear that an understanding might be reached without difficulty on the first four points of Mr. Wilson's program.

Hints at Dispute on Colonies.

"I now come to the fifth point: Settlement of all colonial claims and disputes. Practical realization of Mr. Wilson's principles in the realm of reality will encounter some difficulties, in any case. I believe that for the present it may be left for England, which has the greatest colonial empire, to make the greatest contribution to the dismemberment of imperial territory. Under no fine phrases of any kind shall we permit the enemy again to take from us territory of the empire which with ever-increasing intimacy has linked itself to Germanism, which must do penance and promise improvement. Thus speaks the victor to the vanquished; he who interprets all our former expressions of a readiness for peace as merely a sign of weakness.

"The questions dealt with by Mr. Wilson under points 9, 10 and 11 touch both the Italian frontier question and questions of the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan states; questions in which for the greatest part the interests of Italy, Austria-Hungary, are pre-eminent. Where German interests are concerned we shall defend them most energetically. But I may leave the answer to Mr. Wilson's proposals on these points in the first place to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. Close contact with the allied dual monarchy forms the kernel of our present policy, and must be the guiding line in the future. Loyal comradeship in arms, which has stood the test so brilliantly in war time, must continue to have its effect in peace. We shall thus on our enemies force us to prolong the war, they will have to bear the consequences resulting from it.

Threats of War's Consequences.

"The will remain you of the world to speak Nov. 29 in the Reichstag. Our

Wilhelm: "I Wish I Could Shake That Fellow"

Drawn by Louis Raemakers, the Famous Dutch Cartoonist.



Copyright, 1917, by Louis Raemakers.

duty had Germany remained a calm factor in the Entente, it would have not also proposed to create an armament which would protect us against future enemies. I may, perhaps, recall that I, as a member of the Reichstag, very frequently spoke on these matters and on the occasion of new expenditure on armament, pointed out that the German people, in consenting to these, solely desired to pursue a policy of peace and such armaments were only imposed upon us to ward off the danger threatening from a possible enemy. It doesn't appear that any regard was paid to these words abroad.

Views as to Alsace-Lorraine.

"And Alsace-Lorraine, of which Lloyd-George speaks again, he speaks of the wrong Germany did in 1871 to France. Alsace-Lorraine, you need not be told, but abroad are still to be ignorant of things.

Alsace-Lorraine is known, for the most part, purely German regions which, by a century of violence and illegality, were severed from the German empire and until finally in 1779 the French revolution swallowed up the last remaining Alsace and Lorraine then became provinces.

"When, in the war of 1870, we demanded back the districts which had been criminally wrested from us, that was not a conquest of foreign territory but rightly and properly speaking, what today is called dismemberment, and this dismemberment was then recognized by the French National Assembly, the constitutional representative of the French people at that time, March 29, 1871, by a large majority of votes.

"And in England, too, gentlemen, language quite other than is heard today has been heard. I can appeal to the famous British historian and author, Thomas Carlyle, who, in a letter to the Times in December, 1870, wrote: 'No people has had such a bad neighbor as Germany has possessed during the last 400 years in France. Germany would have been made had she not thought of erecting such a frontier wall between herself and such a neighbor when opportunity offered.'

"Observe that I have not repeated a very hard expression which Carlyle used about France. I know of no law of nature, no resolution of heavenly parliaments whereby France alone of all earthly beings, was not obliged to restore stolen territories to the owners from whom they had been snatched had an opportunity of reconquering them. And respected English press organs expressed themselves in a like sense, I mention, for example, the Daily News.

Attacks Course of France.

"The geographical situation of Germany in itself has always brought near to us the dangers of war on two fronts, and now it becomes increasingly visible. Between Russia and France an alliance was concluded whose participants were twice as numerous as the population of the German empire and Austria-Hungary. Republican France lent the Russia of the Czar billions to construct strategical railways in the kingdom of Poland, in order to facilitate an advance against us. The French republic drew on its last man for three years of service. Thus France, with Russia, built up armaments extending to the limit of the capabilities of both, thereby pursuing aims which our enemies now form imperialistic.

"It would have been a neglect of

the old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, easy to take. No after-taste or irritation after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours. Great 3 days. Money back if not satisfied. Get the genuine book with (ILLUSTRATION) Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

Mention this advertisement.

security of her vital interests and the dignity of our fatherland are not guaranteed. Until that time we must quietly stand by each other and wait.

Declaration of Unity Cheered.

"As to our purpose, gentlemen, we are all one (loud cheering).

Regarding methods and 'moralities'. There may be differences of opinion, but let us shelve all those differences. Let us not fight about formulas, which always fall short in the mad course of world events, but above the dividing line of party controversies let us keep our eyes on one mutual aim—the welfare of the fatherland.

"Let us hold together the Government and the nation, and victory will be ours. A good peace will and must come.

The German nation bears in an admirable manner the sufferings and the burdens of a war which now is in its fourth year. In this connection with these burdens and sufferings I think especially of the sufferings of the small artisans and the lowly paid officials. But you all, men and women, will hold on and see it through.

With your political knowledge, you do not allow yourselves to be fooled by catch phrases. You know how to distinguish between the realities and the spirit of reconciliation revealed in the proposals of our Entente.

"Such a nation cannot go under. God is with us and will be with us also in the future."

Hopes for Peace With Russians.

"Doubt has often arisen whether the Russians are in earnest in their peace negotiations. All sorts of wireless messages are going throughout the world with exceedingly strange contents, and these might strengthen this doubt.

"If they do that and come forward with fresh proposals then we will examine them carefully, because our aim is no other than the re-establishment of the existing peace.

"But this lasting general peace is not possible so long as the integrity of the German Empire and the world's

peace aims by Austria-Hungary which takes into account her just claims.

Outlines Stand as to Poland.

"Point 13 deals with Poland. It was officially decided that at the time the Entente—which had only empty words for Poland and before the war never interceded for Poland—had Poland as its ally. After the war Poland is to be the ally of the German empire and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy who liberated Poland from the Prussian regime which was crushing her national characteristics.

"It may thus be left to Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland to come to an agreement on the future constitution of this country. As the negotiations and communications of the last year prove, we are on the road to this goal.

The last point, the fourteenth, deals with a bond of the nations.

"Regarding this point, I am sympathetically disposed, as my political activity shows, towards every idea which eliminates for the future a possibility or a probability of war and will promote peaceful and harmonious collaboration of nations. If the bond of a bond of nations, as proposed by President Wilson, is to be realized in a spirit of complete justice and complete impartiality toward all, then the Imperial Government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of the basis of such a bond of nations.

Analysis of Proposals.

"Gentlemen, you have acquainted yourselves with the speech of President Lloyd George and the proposals of President Wilson. I must repeat what I said at commencement: 'We now must ask ourselves whether these speeches and proposals breath; a real and earnest wish for peace. They certainly contain certain principles for a general world peace, to which we also assent, and which

plea to the delegations for their support in the crisis and the making known of the fact that Austria is in straits for food.'

"The Foreign Minister laid stress on the negotiations with Russia and particularly with the Ukraine. "I wish to use the peace with those Russian states which possess foodstuffs available for export to assist our frontiers," he said.

"If the erroneous impression was created among the peoples of the dual monarchy that it must absolutely conclude peace immediately—a peace at any price—then we shall not have a single bushel of wheat," the Minister concluded.

Report on Peace Talk.

Count Czernin said at the outset he considered it his first duty to present a full report of the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk to co-relate the different phases of the events which had occurred previous to them and to draw from them conclusions which were logical and justified.

"As a reply to those I found the negotiations too slow, Count Czernin explained the difficulties attending them, difficulties of which one might not even give an approximate idea. He dwelt upon the entire difference between the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and any previous ones known to him, of the chief difficulties being the publicity given to the various phases of the nations, the details of which were daily telegraphed throughout the entire world.

"It is quite natural in view of the nervousness which prevails all over the globe that they should produce the effect of electric shocks which agitate public opinion. We are in no doubt as to the inconvenience of this system, but individually we yielded to the Russian Government's desire for publicity because we have nothing to hide. If we had wished to keep to the former secret system, that might have created a false impression.

Reiterates No-Annexation View.

Count Czernin emphasized the fact that to counterbalance this publicity it was necessary for the public, as well as its leaders, to remain calm. The business would be conducted to the end with coolness, he declared, and would achieve good results if the peoples of the dual monarchy supported their responsible delegates at the conference. Count Czernin said he had seen Poland participating in the peace negotiations, for in his view Poland was an independent state.

"But," he added, "as the Russian Government did not recognize the present Polish Government as qualified to represent their country, we are in no order to cause conflict, did not insist. The question certainly is important, but it undoubtedly is more important still to remove difficulties which are calculated to delay the negotiations.

Self-Determination Big Factor.

"Another difficulty undoubtedly arises the divergence of view between Germany and Russia as to the ability of the peoples to self-government in the territories to be created. Russia was not well without annexations or indemnities.

"I shall not abandon this program," he announced, "and those who thought I should allow myself to be led away from the path which I determined upon are bad psychologists. I have never left public opinion in the least doubt as to the path which I am following, and I have never allowed myself to be diverted an inch from this path, either to the right or to the left. While the Pan-Germans and all those in the monarchy who take them as their model have honored me with their undoubted support, I am considered by those who wish peace and price as being in favor of war. But the others have ever worried me. Their insults are, on the contrary, my only distractions in these serious times.

"With your political knowledge, you do not allow yourselves to be fooled by catch phrases. You know how to distinguish between the realities and the spirit of reconciliation revealed in the proposals of our Entente.

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PERSHING BOUGHT 200,000 BRITISH UNIFORMS FOR MEN

Also Purchased 200,000 Blankets
for Soldiers in Spain,
Testimony Shows.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—More of the secret testimony before the Senate Military Committee made public today through the publication of the record, discloses that on December 12, Gen. Pershing was authorized to buy 200,000 British uniforms for American troops and 200,000 blankets in Spain.

The record also shows that Quartermaster-General Sharpe insisted that inasmuch as numbers of American troops were sent to France practically a year ahead of the time planned, some record of the situation should be made to show the condition under which he was placed to furnish supplies.

Secretary Baker wrote an indorsement recognizing Quartermaster-General's necessities.

Practically No Supplies.

On Oct. 9, a memorandum by Gen. Sharpe quoted a cablegram from Gen. Pershing saying the American expedition had practically no supplies on hand.

On Oct. 18, a memorandum from Gen. Sharpe to the Chief of Staff said, "If it is not deemed advisable to discontinue the shipment of troops abroad, the necessity of providing adequate clothing for the upkeep of troops already abroad is imperative." This followed receipt Oct. 1 of a

report from Gen. Pershing on the clothing situation.

In a reply on Oct. 23 to Gen. Sharpe from the Adjutant-General it was stated that it was:

"The decision of the President to begin sending troops abroad at an earlier date than had been anticipated by him and to call the increments of the national army at an earlier date than he had recommended . . . and that in order to do this he had called upon the War Department to put forth very strenuous efforts, which efforts have so far fairly well met the needs from day to day, and the secretary is convinced that the same energy will meet all future calls upon the War Department." . . . "that while the supply situation continues to improve, supplies will be continued to be distributed in such a manner that none will suffer."

Statements of nearly all the witnesses heard behind closed doors, except Major-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, were given in the usual printed report of committee proceedings. One that created something of a stir among the members of Congress and in official circles generally was that of Representative McCormick of Illinois, who, back from a visit to the allied battlefronts, told the committee allied officials were apprehensive regarding co-ordination of American war management; that Premier Lloyd George earnestly suggested Major-General Leonard Wood's appointment as the American military representative abroad and that his allies in Gen. Pershing's command urged that Major-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Quartermaster-General Sharpe, be superseded.

In the confidential testimony of Gen. Sharpe he defended the decision to send Gen. Pershing's expedition to France sooner than had been planned, and the calling into service of more men than had been provided for. He said he knew and formally notified Secretary Baker that clothing shortages would result, but that even with the sacrifice of some lives, as many men as possible should

be summoned for the effect on the Germans.

Some of the statements in secret session of Major-Generals Greble, O'Ryan and Wright, after their return from the French front, also were made public. Gen. Greble said that in October the allied artillery was unquestionably superior in effect to the Germans and that Gen. Pershing's men were well clothed and equipped.

All of the testimony of Gen. Crozier was ordered kept confidential.

McCormick in his statement, said that the American and allied armies to break through on the western front they must have 25,000 more big guns, and that it is impossible for the allies to make them.

The French, he said, cannot make the guns. "Every man who is in France," he declared, "is needed to be making guns for France or to be on the line. We have to ship the steel to them. I can only say—and I quote the man who won the battle—that it is impossible to have too many guns."

FOR SIXTY YEARS
Father John's Medicine has been the family remedy for colds and coughs.—ADV.

**AUSTRIA AND U. S.
VIRTUALLY AGREE
AS TO PRINCIPLES**

Continued From Preceding Page.

general peace, in spite of the efforts of the entente statesmen.

"Although I am under no delusion and know that the fruit of peace cannot be matured in 24 hours, nevertheless I am convinced that it is now maturing and that the question whether or not an honorable general peace can be secured is merely a question of resistance."

"President Wilson's peace offer confirms me in this opinion. Not only an offer of this kind cannot be regarded as a matter acceptable in every detail, for that obviously would render any negotiations superfluous."

Representative McCormick, in reply to a question, said he did not think that this great production could be attained under the present system, and suggested creation of a Minister of Munitions.

The witness said Lloyd George has insisted that in making big guns the United States would add a third caliber.

"You know we have done it?" questioned Senator Wadsworth.

"We didn't know it," McCormick replied, "but I can very easily believe it from what else I have heard since I have been home. The most disappointing news I have heard was not on the Italian front or in France, but since I have come back, I could not say specifically, except here and there, what was wrong, but, nevertheless, Senator and House both sides give me the impression that we lack the co-ordination and energy, which is especially marked in London—the tremendous administrative machine which they have over there. They said, 'Why do you not summon so and so and so and so to Washington to sit in council?'

In references to Gens. Crozier and Sharpe, McCormick said: "I would rather not mention any names, but the most important American officers said, 'If Sharpe and Crozier do not go we do not know what may happen.'"

"I have had that from three Major Generals," Senator Wadsworth interjected.

"Yes," continued McCormick, "the men on whom our burden rests say that to me."

Made Officers Wince.

"Have they any way of reaching the administration?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I do not know," replied McCormick. "When Gen. Biddle was recently appointed, American officers were all broken up about it. As an engineer he was well thought of; they all liked him, but when he was to be made the probable successor to the Chief of Staff it just about made them wince."

"Whom do they have confidence in over there?" asked Senator New. "Do they express themselves on that?"

"They talked of Gen. Marsh. I think. Some of these names are unfamiliar to me. They spoke of Gen.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paraffin, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor any other narcotic substance. For many years it has been a favorite for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Bell System



WHEN AN OPERATOR tells you, on a long distance call, that all her circuits to the point you want to reach are busy—believe her. The routine is set up to complete connections as quickly as possible. It doesn't save the operator one bit of work, one bit of worry, to make the busy report to you. She knows she has got to put the call through finally and she would much prefer to put it through promptly rather than to handle it several times and report back that the circuits are busy.

THERE IS ANOTHER THING to keep in mind in bustling, exciting days, such as we are now passing through, and that is that while it is important that you should reach a place quickly by long distance telephone, there are others who are equally anxious to get messages through to that same point.

IF A GOVERNMENT MESSAGE is ahead of yours, it must take precedence; if there are several other private calls ahead, each must be handled in turn.

WHEN THERE IS great pressure for service all must be patient. Promptness in answering the telephone and good humor forbearance when unavoidable delays occur will be helpful all around.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY is sparing neither effort nor expense to give prompt and satisfactory service.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

Morrison and Gen. Wood. These are the three men who were mentioned as representing the best military intelligence we have."

The French general headquarters estimate that we should add 5000 planes to the total," McCormick said, "and should never let the total fall below that."

The French general headquarters are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war, but also on several concrete questions and differences which still exist do not appear to me to be so great that a conversation regarding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement.

"This situation, which doubtless arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary on the one side and the United States on the other, are composed of states whose interests are in variance with one another, tempts one to ask an exchange of ideas between the two Powers could not be the point of departure for a personal conversation between all states which have not yet joined in peace negotiations.

HOPES FOR A FOOD SUPPLY.

"We ought to get 25,000 as the mark and 20,000 as a minimum. We ought to get the best information possible and not merely through the normal military channels, because, as Lloyd George and Kerr (Premier Lloyd George's secretary) said, the Generals have always tended to underestimate the number of guns necessary."

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FAVORS ARMAMENT REDUCTION.

Count Czernin said as to the second point in President Wilson's peace plan, freedom of the seas, the President had responded to the views of all he (Czernin) absolutely and entirely supported in this paragraph.

Repeating the paragraph three in the President's proposal—the removal of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions—Count Czernin said:

"This article which pronounces in a formal manner hostility against a future economic war, is so just and reasonable and its application so often has been urged by us that we have nothing to add to it."

**COUPLE WHO LIVED ESTRANGED
IN SAME HOUSE, DIVORCED**

Mrs. Gladys Stevenson Champion said Husband Ordered Servants to Spy on Her.

Mrs. Gladys Stevenson Champion of 4622 Westminster place, yesterday obtained a divorce in Judge Garesche's Court from A. Burt Champion, resident manager of a pig iron concern. She alleged that he had ordered the servants to spy on her when he was away from home, and to report to him who his callers were, what mail was received and what telephone messages came to her. They were married Nov. 4, 1908.

According to the plaintiff she and the defendant have been living practically estranged under the same roof for the last two years. Champion did not resist the suit.

Mrs. Champion obtained custody of a child, Burt, 7 years old, and an allowance of \$50 a month for support of the child. She said she did not ask alimony as she was independently well off. Her sister Mrs. Gilbert Strelinger, wife of an army officer who is in France, Mr. and Mrs. Sears Lehmann and Thomas Bond appeared as character witnesses for the plaintiff.

"I will speak as friendly and frankly as I have done here with President Wilson and will with all those who would like to speak. But naturally the duration of the war will not be without its influence on this situation."

MORE VIEWS FOUND TO BE ALIKE.

Count Czernin proceeded: "We are supporters of an independent Polish state which would include all territories and populations which indisputably are Polish. On this point also we believe we should quickly come to an understanding with President Wilson."

"Finally, in his idea of a league of peoples, the President probably will

meet with no opposition in the monarchy. We therefore are in agreement in the main. Our views are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war, but also on several concrete questions and differences which still exist do not appear to me to be so great that a conversation regarding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement.

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Are You Pale and Listless?

Do you feel chilly when other people don't? Is your appetite poor? Do you easily become fat

THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

SPECULATION IS QUIET WITH VALUES STEADY ON THE EASTERN EXCHANGE

INDUSTRIALS AND RAILROADS REFLECT GOOD BUYING DEMAND AT WEEK-END SESSION--BANK RESERVES SHOW INCREASE.

LEAD WIRE FROM THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial editor's notes, says:

"The quiet day was done on the market today, was influenced by the fact that a double holiday is now in sight. The Stock Exchange has decided that 'heatless Monday' may well be eliminated from the calendar of trading days.

"In the early trading a few stocks were rising, notably the grain market, which had scored a new high record at \$90.

"United Railways securities were steady about the quotations established, with sales of the common stock at \$4 or unchanged figures from yesterday's.

"Bank and trust shares mentioned were fairly firm. Bonds were in light request at irregular price changes.

"The market closed at \$100.

"The Bank Statement.

"An increase of \$29,000,000 in sur-
plus reserves, reported in the weekly
Bank Statement, brought the total up to
\$84,000,000. This is considerably
the largest surplus since the month
of January, 1917, when the total was
\$80,000,000 in this week's.

"The increase occurred notwithstanding
the addition to that account since
Jan. 1, of \$20,000,000 in re-
serve credits in the New York
Federal Reserve Bank which caused
the stronger position, and which ex-
plains the relaxing of Wall Street.

"An increase of \$183,000 in Government de-
posits with the banks, representing
the distribution of proceeds of the last
short loan, made possible this addi-
tion to reserves. Rediscounts at the
Federal Reserve Bank were slightly
increased, and so was note circula-

DETAILED REPORT OF DAY'S TRADING IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Stocks showed an
upward trend on the opening of today's
market, but soon strengthened on a mod-
est inquiry for leaders, including United
States Steel, which rallied on the
news of substantial fractions to the last
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"The market was represented by
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and a note circula-

NEW YORK BOND SALES

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UNLISTED BANK STOCKS.

Reported by Mark C. Steinberg & Co., In-
vestment Bankers, Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis.

Bid. Asked.

100.00 U. K. (1921) 5%..... at 93.50

100.00 Liberty 4%..... at 90.25

100.00 Liberty 4%..... at 90.2

OLD AND NEW IN PIANO PLAYING AT SYMPHONY

NEW VERSION OF KILLING OF MOUNT

Gabrilowitsch Shows Evolution
of Style From Mozart
to Weber.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.

A LECTURE without much upon the historical development of the piano and the evolution of style in playing this greatest of solo instruments was the valuable and delightful contribution made to yesterday's Symphony Orchestra concert by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the famous Russian pianist. His instruction was conveyed by the performance of two works which stand at the opposite poles of pianoforte literature—Mozart's Concerto in D Minor, with its style still based upon the clavichord's tender and intimate delicacy; and Weber's "Concerto-Stucke for pianoforte and orchestra, with its demands for power, velocity and endurance which constitute the piano technique of the modern concert grand piano.

Mozart's short life spanned the seven years which marked the passing of the clavichord and the triumphant entry of the piano. The latter instrument had been invented in 1709 by Christofori, but required many years of development before its general adoption became feasible. In 1777 Mozart acquired his first piano, one of Viennese make, which is still preserved at Salzburg. Its range is only five octaves, and its touch and mechanism are extremely light. The principle of the sustaining pedal was understood, but with an instrument so frail of structure as Mozart's it could have had little effect and was omitted. There is a damper, worked with the knee, to soften the tones by drawing a strip of felt between hammers and strings.

With so primitive an instrument it was impossible for Mozart to encompass the feat which later the heavily built English pianos placed in the power of Beethoven—the inauguration of modern pianoforte style. In his composition and his own playing Mozart clung to the earlier instruments. In both he aimed at beauty rather than power, at delicate instead of powerful sonority, at grace and elegance in lieu of might and power. The quality of his tone is said to have been so lovely that it haunted men long after his death.

Music of Gossamer Delicacy.

Gabrilowitsch is almost ideally fitted to recreate Mozart's piano music, for as an interpreter he has much in common with that composer. He, too, is a virtuoso of the soft and exquisite tone; he, too, is a genuine poet of beauty; he also is characterized by finished elegance and fastidiousness of taste. It was remarkable to hear how he subdued the noisy of modern instruments to the accents of a mode of greater delicateness; how he made strings capable of storm and tempest sing in the murmur of a saphy. As was historically and artistically correct, he abstained almost entirely from the loud pedal and freely used the soft one, but the outstanding miracle of this performance was the feathery lightness and yet the unflecked lucidity of his touch.

Yet to some ears there was in the spirit of his playing a taint of modern feeling out of place in the unclouded classicism of Mozart. Not content with creating lovely tone, Gabrilowitsch must needs burden it with an excess of sweet, musical, sugar it, with the syrup of sentiment. This trait was particularly noticeable in the familiar Romance.

As if an artist should first paint a miniature and then turn to a canvas, he's dimensions was the contrast between the concerto and the Weber work. Here we were at once in the midst of nineteenth century piano virtuosity, with its reverberating thunders of sound, its parade of octave passages taken at dazzling speed, its crash of chords, its giant vigor of arm, wrist and finger. Though playing with extraordinary power and brilliance, Gabrilowitsch was not perhaps as thoroughly at home in this style as Josef Hofmann, for whom it would be. Nevertheless, he illustrated the evolution of one of the most important branches of music in a thoroughly delightful and memorable way.

St. Louis' Deficit Threatens.

The orchestra's part in these two compositions set out their contrast as vividly as did the artist. Director Zach also offered two independent numbers: Schumann's setting to Byron's "Manfred" and Dafny's "Iberia." The former was performed with affectionate care and complete comprehension; the latter, though played with painstaking care of notes and rhythms, did not altogether create the images intended by the composer. One wondered whether the musicians are really sympathetic with this ultra-modern music, and whether they thoroughly understand its aims.

During the intermission, George D. Markham made an appeal for raising \$1,000, the sum needed, he said, if the orchestra is to finish the season without a deficit. There was much feeling, he revealed, among the directors at the beginning of the season in favor of disbanding the orchestra. He said that the sale of season tickets was greater this year than ever before, but that the purchasers of single tickets have been offensively. Yesterday's concert will be the last, to begin at 8 o'clock instead of 8:15, beginning at the fuel regulations.

Roosevelt Honor Guest at Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—Two men were killed and a number of others injured when the "Texas Special" fast Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train between San Antonio and St. Louis went into the ditch last night one and one-half miles north of Bella, Tex. The dead: Engineer Blair, Dennis, Tex.; J. J. Tryling, representative of the superintendent of telegraph.

BOOK REVIEWS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Man Who Preceded Gunmen in
Saloon Fired Fatal Shot,
Witness Believes.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.

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St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper

SECRETARY FROM PETROGRAD

Passport Refused for Return From Stockholm; U. S. Embassy in Russian Capital Guarded.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (By A. P.)—The Bolshevik Government's "foreign representative" in Stockholm has refused to grant a visa to the passport of Livingston Peet, third secretary of the American Embassy in Petrograd. Peet came recently to St. Louis to attend the Circuit Attorney's office, but it was shown that he would not be a grand jury witness.

BOOKS AND PERSONS.

By Arnold Bennett.

SELECTION from articles written between 1908 and 1911.

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

10,068,800

The New York Times.....10,238,983

The Chicago Tribune.....9,814,812

Cleveland Plain Dealer.....8,802,878

The Philadelphia Inquirer.....7,667,920

The Baltimore News.....7,614,609

The Boston Post.....7,228,639

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

shattered all previous St. Louis records in volume of paid advertising carried, making a

Gain of nearly a Half Million Lines

over the previous high year—1916.

Total Paid Advertising

Carried by the St. Louis Newspapers

(Less than city legal and exchange)

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

13,407,520

Globe-Democrat.....8,454,600

Rep. (No Sunday).....4,665,800

Star (No Sunday).....3,049,900

Times (No Sunday).....3,346,200

The Post-Dispatch exceeded the Globe-Democrat, and Republic combined by 2,829,300.

The Post-Dispatch exceeded 3 out of all 4 of the other St. Louis newspapers, the Republic, Times and Star combined by 1,191,520 lines.

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Jack Dillon Is Going Back So Fast You'd Think He Had Forgotten His Pocketbook

ERNIE KOOB SIGNS TO PITCH PENDING SUMMONS TO ARMY

Southpaw Returns Contract to Quinn; Walter Gerber Also Accepts Terms.

Rickey Signs Twombly

Lehigh University Pitcher Puts Name on Cardinal Contract for Coming Season.

Ernie Koob returned his signed contract to the Browns this morning, according to an announcement from Business Manager Bobby Quinn. Koob has applied for enlistment in the aviation corps of the army and it was presumed he would be lost to the Browns during the coming season for this reason.

In returning his contract, Koob wrote that he had heard nothing more concerning his application for enlistment and consequently was willing to pitch for the Browns until he was called. Just now, the little southpaw can remain with the club and pitch to his heart's content. There is a chance that he may not even be able to go to the spring training camp and again it is possible that he can work for the several months before being called into active service in the army. **No Holdouts Reported.**

The postman was accommodating to Koob's desire this morning, as he also brought in the signed contract of Walter Gerber, the shortstop obtained from Columbus last season. Gerber is looked upon as the logical successor to Johnny Lavan and Quinn is pleased that he had no difficulty in getting the player to sign.

While reports have been in circulation that Kenneth Williams and Byron Houches were dissatisfied with the salaries offered them by Quinn, the Brown business manager has not heard from the players to this effect. He says he will refuse to believe they will not sign their contracts until he hears directly from them.

Rickey Signs Twombly

President Branch Rickey this morning that he had secured Pitcher Twombly, the collegian whom he had been trailing for several weeks. Twombly is a right-hander and comes from Lehigh University. Rickey is profuse in his praise of the collegian and says he expects great things of him during the coming season.

Twombly, along with Langdon and Vining, is the younger brother with the Browns, were the leading three college pitchers of the East last season. Rickey believes he has the best of the trio in Twombly, although he admits that Moynaneaux is a mighty good prospect and well worth watching.

Will Take Him South.

Twombly has one more year at school. However, Rickey says he will take the lad on the spring training trip and if he shows enough at San Antonio he may be induced to abandon his studies and earn his living at baseball.

The Cardinal executive had nothing new to add in the case of Jack Smith. Rickey says as far as he is concerned, the will have nothing more to say until Smith sees fit to state his difficulties in his personal interview. According to Rickey, he has asked Smith on three occasions to come to Cardinal Field and talk over matters with him, but Smith has many times failed to put in an appearance.

Jack Hendricks, manager of the Cardinals, held a conference with the player last night and went over the difference existing between Smith and Rickey as to the former's salary. Hendricks said that the financial value had been accomplished at the interview, but that he had simply learned of Smith's troubles at first hand.

Hendricks said he reiterated to Smith that he had promised him a bonus of \$500 and he could produce evidence to that effect the club would pay the money. Smith is supposed to leave tonight for Los Angeles, but whether he intends to go through with this remains to be seen.

Browns Lose Another.

One more member of the Browns has deserted the club for war. He is Ed Murray, a recruit shortstop, who was with the club for a short while last season, but was sent to the Foreign Legion with the Red Cross Association for further training. He notified Bob Quinn that he would not sign the contract tendered him because he had enlisted.

Alex Gets That Bonus.

Grover Cleveland Alexander has won an argument from the baseball magnates. According to an announcement made from the office of Wessman of the Cubes, he had arranged to pay Alexander a bonus for signing a new contract with the Cubes. In return the big pitcher is supposed to have agreed to appeal his draft classification.

He was recently placed in Class 1 by his Draft Board, but believes he should be in Class 2. It is understood Alex is getting a \$500 bonus.

Season Opens April 15.

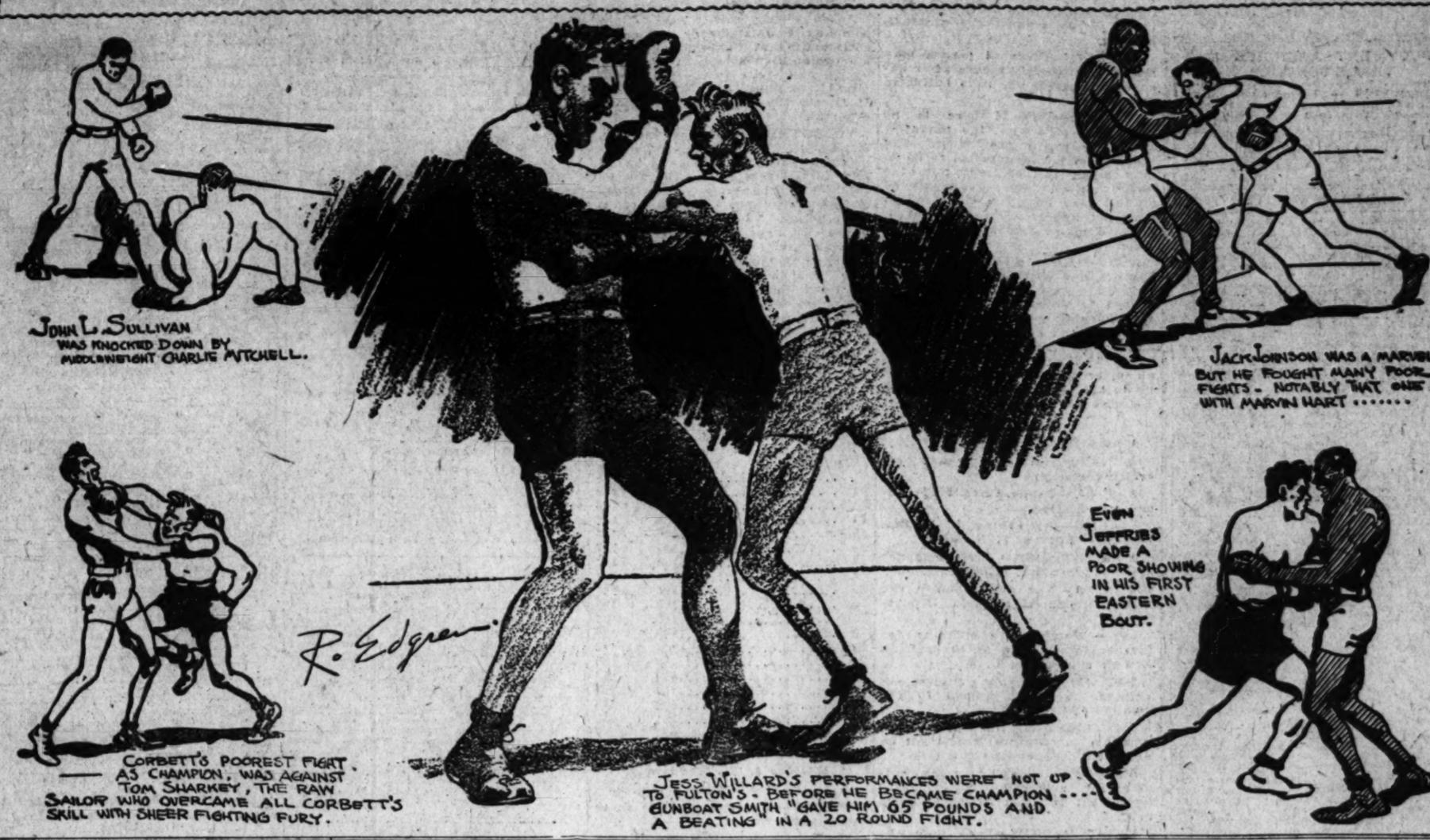
You can make your plans accordingly. The baseball season will officially open April 15, according to word received from Pittsburgh where the schedule committees have been at work. No details of where the opening games will be played were given out.

No Furloughs for Players.

Baseball players who enlisted in the navy have been officially notified that they will not receive furloughs to play during the coming season. This note Harry Francis, president of the Red Sox, of his manager and several of the stars of his club.

Heavyweight Champions and Their Weak Moments

By Edgren



Like Fulton, Other Fighters Suffer Lapses of Ring "Form"

Jack Johnson, Jim Jeffries, John L. Sullivan and Jim Corbett All Had Weak Moments in Some of Their Bouts, History Tells.

By Robert Edgren.

RED FULTON is being rapped all over the country because of his oscillating record. Knocking out Weinert and other ambitious heavyweights in the "clever" class, Fulton looked like a world's champion. Carl Morris roughed him savagely in New York, and Fulton, unable to stay away from the clumsy Oklahoma giant long enough to make his skill count, practically stopped fighting. If he had been as determined a fighting man as Bob Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, Burns, Johnson and Corbett who in their time were numbered among the champions.

Record Compares Favorably.

Fulton's fighting averages very well with that of former topnotch heavyweights as the following examples will show:

John L. Sullivan, daddy of them all, was knocked flat on his back by Little Carl Mitchell. Mitchell was not more than a middleweight, and a title middleweight at that. He fought him savagely, but he was far below that of the \$20,000 that Boston had to pay to land his services. When hitting on "high," the Braves rode over all rivals into World's Pennantville. John Evers was given quite as much credit as Manager George Stallings.

But today, although every club but the Chicago White Sox and the New York Yankees appear to want a second baseman, nobody wants Evers—not even the Browns.

Canefax Wins Another.

Bob Canefax won his second straight game yesterday in the all-star three-cushion tournament in progress at Chicago for the benefit of the Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund. The local expert defeated Hugh Head of Toledo, 50 to 40, in 68 innings. The other results follow:

Layton, Detroit, 50; Moore, Chicago, 70; McNamee, Toledo, 50; Evers, 57; McNamee, Cleveland, 50; Morin, Chicago, 52; 80 innings.

George Moore of New York defeated Charles Eells of Milwaukee in an Inter-League match yesterday, 10 to 2. High runs: Moore 5, Eells 5.

Records Put Krewinghaus and Rood on Even Terms in Bowling Tourney

Figures on the Greater St. Louis individual tournament, being staged at Peterson's alleys, and which will be decided next week as far as the champion is concerned, bring to light some interesting facts on Lou Krewinghaus and Harry Rood, the contenders for the title. Krewinghaus at present has 75 points against 71 for Rood, who won the honors last season.

The "dope" shows that Krewinghaus fattenet up his record at the expense of Herman Gross and Karpov.

Karpov, the two tenpinners who defeated Rood, Krewinghaus and Rood, landed in the lead.

With the exception of the last game, Krewinghaus landed 100 points and in his battle with Karpov 11. Rood was able to tack only five points to his record in his clashes with these two bowlers.

However, to show just how closely these two tenpinners have been rolling this season, the following is submitted:

For the two right-handers, Karpov, the two left-handers, Krewinghaus and Rood, have had 100 points each.

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Victor S. Holm's statue of "America Defending Civilization," planned to be erected at Twelfth and Locust Streets.



Douglas Fairbanks, Mrs. Fairbanks and little Douglas, during Wild West show at Los Angeles by which movie star cleared \$18,000 for the Red Cross.



The largest war photograph ever made, showing charge of Canadians at Vimy Ridge. Its size may be judged from soldiers standing before it.



Lieut. Robert E. Lee, U.S.A., grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of Confederate armies, is now fighting for Uncle Sam.



Y.M.C.A. information bureau for soldiers and sailors at Union Station.



Aged French woman, a grandmother, fleeing with worldly goods in wheelbarrow when Germans turned guns on her village.



Palm Beach belle's idea of patriotism — Her bathing cap is decorated with stars and stripes, and insignia of navy quartermaster is embroidered on front of suit.



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How your soldier boy gets his mail from home at the army camps.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
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Dec. 12, 1873.

Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth and Olive Streets

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Daily and Sunday, 194,593

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Post Office Box 6000 Kinloch, Central 6600

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This Year's Food Production.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

It has occurred to me that there are a

great many men in my profession—lawyer—and possibly in other professions

throughout this country who could devote

at least two days per week from May 1 to Oct. 1 toward making the soil produce

the maximum amount of food products.

This can be done either by each man ren-

ting an acre or two of ground and plant-

ing in potatoes, tomatoes, beans and other

garden produce, or by assisting neigh-

oring farmers at least two days per week,

and during harvest time at least two

weeks during the crop season.

Austria-Hungary has quieted an incipient revolu-

tion by promising the people more bread. The

French revolution was quieted the same way—

SUPERSPEED GUILLOTINE MODEL.

A Russian improvement on the French type of

guillotine is announced, with an alleged capacity

for cutting off 500 heads at one time. Just how

this enormous increase in the head power of the

machine is brought about we are not told. It

may be by ingenious application of the principle

of the machine gun or by mere duplication of

standardized units with ball bearings and water-

cooled attachments in all parts subjected to spe-

cial strain.

But what an ill-omened moment it is at which

to make available this perfected pattern of the

old Parisian public utility! The good-natured tol-

erance of the revolutionary factions is disappear-

ing. Unpopular military commanders and rival

leaders of Kerensky and other groups are being

removed by private assassination.

The trial of the Czar and Czarina for high crimes and misde-

meanors has just been ordered. How soon will the

forms of public justice supersede more informal

avenues in the removal of supposed obstacles to

revolutionary purposes?

Historians have wondered what differences the

course of the French revolution might have shown

had Dr. Guillotin, when Secretary of the Assem-

bley, not caused the legal adoption of the undi-

criminating mechanical accessory of justice and

justice which bears his name, but which he did

not invent. The very novelty of the instrument

and the perfection of its operation had its sug-

gestion for inflamed partisans struggling for mas-

ters.

But if it is true that under the law of sug-

gestion the availability of the doctor's old cylin-

der model explains some of the excesses of

the Reign of Terror, let us hope that law will be

temporarily suspended or that the Bolsheviks will

prove less susceptible to its influence than the

Jacobins and Girondists. For what excesses at

Petrograd might not horrify the world under the

guidance of the multi-cylindered, super-speed

model of greatly augmented chopping power?

The question of Russian occupied territory is

something to be settled between Germany and

Russia," says von Hertling. The Brest-Litovsk

conferences fail to show just where Russia comes in.

PRESS AGENTING THIS SULTAN.

Now we know what has become of the gentle-

man who used to write copy for circus billboards.

We have mourned him as lost, but he has only

gone to fresher fields. His present job is getting

us neat little things in the way of military orders

for the Sultan of Turkey. We arrive at this con-

clusion from the text of a Turkish army proclama-

tion as translated and reprinted by London Tit-

bits, wherein the Sultan is described as follows:

"The Finest Prince of the Age and the Es-

teemed Center of the Universe, at whose

grand portals stand the crowns of Justice and

Mercy, and to whom the eyes of the Kings

and peoples in the West have been drawn.

The rulers there finding an example of politi-

cal prowess and the classes a model of mercy

and kindness; our Lord and Master the Sultan

of the two Shores and the High King of the

two Seas, the Crown of the Ages and the

Pride of all Countries, the greatest of all

Khalifas, the Shadow of God on Earth, the suc-

cessor of the Apostle, of the Lord of the Uni-

verse, the Victorious Conqueror Al-Ghuri.

May God protect his kingdom, and place his

glory above the sun and the moon, and may

the Lord supply all the world with the good-

ness which proceeds from the Holy Majesty's

good intentions."

Of course the press agent is not the same genial

soul we can see—one that will take

care of all future development—the con-

struction of a subway system, owned and

operated by the Sultan. We have

such a system and the sooner we have

it the better. No plan and begin the work the better. No

plan to relieve surface congestion can be

put forward that will not again require

attention in a few years. Let's talk sub-

way and at least be ready to bore at the

close of the war.

SUBWAY.

Relief must come and the only practical

solution we can see—one that will take

care of all future development—the con-

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close of the war.

SUBWAY.

WHIP THE KAISER.

The German autocracy is joined to its idols. Prussianism, with the will to conquer, subjugate and despoil by military force, is in control of the government.

WHAT THE U. S. "CONCEDES."

The pending United Railway ordinance has avowedly and brazenly been so framed as to include only such changes in the existing status as the company is willing to "concede." What are the concessions the company has made? Analysis of the ordinance shows that the principal ones are these:

The company "concedes" that it shall be permitted to absorb 7 per cent profits on \$60,000,000. The maximum market value at which the total volume of its securities has been quoted in a long term of years is, in round numbers, \$45,000,000. It accordingly "concedes" \$15,000,000 into the pockets of those who are engineering the stock jobbing deal.

No part of this \$15,000,000 is to go for extensions. The nickels are to be strained through a ladder. Those that go through belong to the company. Those that stick to the ladder rounds are the public's. Provision for extensions is practically limited to such construction costs as may be paid for out of an excess over 7 per cent on \$60,000,000. The other provision on the point is cumbersome and unworkable.

The company "concedes" that the mill tax shall be abolished and that the \$250,000 a year accruing to the city under this tax shall go to the benefit of the stock-jobbers, enabling 7 per cent to be earned on more than \$3,500,000 of securities on which no interest at all has been paid for years.

The company "concedes" that an ineffective and probably illegal and inoperative machinery for regulating the quality of service shall be set up, the real authority being lodged as now with the State Public Service Commission, from which both city and company are powerless to dislodge it.

The company virtually "concedes" itself under the complicated provisions of the ordinance a perpetual franchise without the safeguards of an indefinite franchise.

Minor "concessions" by the company are of the same class and description as these. The company in fact is prepared to consent to "concessions" of unlimited scope, provided they are made in every case at the city's expense. In what single respect does the city gain anything compared with the present status?

In balancing the huge total of substantial gains on one side, offset by only promises and phantom prospects on the other, we must not forget that the general effect of the ordinance is to make an abrupt surrender of valuable city powers whose legal extent were defined only after years of costly effort. Can the City Public Service Board conscientiously approve such a surrender?

THE FIGHTING IRISHMAN.

There may be some slackers in Ireland but the American Irishman still holds the palm as the "fightiest" of them all. Statistics of the national army recently compiled by Provost-Marshal Crowder prove it conclusively.

Under the regulations of the first draft allens residing in the United States could get exemption from service merely by asking for it. One in every three Irishmen called waived his claim to a discharge. No other nationality was even a close second.

Germans and Bulgarians were the least inclined to fight against despotism, though most of them came to this country to escape the irksome burdens imposed by military autocracies. Only one in 12 natives of these countries waived exemption.

Of more than 90,000 Austro-Hungarians called only 13,000 accepted service and the greater portion of these were Bohemians, Czechs, Slovaks and kindred races that have been at odds with Vienna for generations. More than 1600 Turks of 18,000 called entered the service a fairly good showing for a non-military people.

One of the surprising things was the showing of the French and the English aliens in this country.

"OVER THE TOP"

(The Best Seller of All the Books on Trench Fighting).

By SERGT. ARTHUR GUY EMPPEY.

One of War's Saddest Duties; Soldier Put Up Against Wall and Shot

The Secret Assembly of the Firing Squad at Dawn of a Cold, Rainy Morning and the Execution--the Story of a Coward.

This is the eighteenth installment of Sergt. Arthur Guy Emppey's book, "Over the Top," which will be published in the Daily Post-Dispatch. An installment will be published every week day. There will be no Sunday installments.

CHAPTER XXIV.—The Firing Squad.

FEW days later I had orders to report back to divisional headquarters, about 30 kilos behind the line. I reported to the A. P. M. (Assistant Provost Marshal). He told me to report to billet No. 78 for quarters and rations.

It was about 8 o'clock at night and I was tired and soon fell asleep in the straw of the billet. It was a miserable night outside, cold, and a drizzling rain was falling.

About 2 in the morning I was awakened by someone shaking me by the shoulder. Opening my eyes I saw a Regimental Sergeant-Major bending over me. He had a lighted lantern in his right hand. I started to ask him what was the matter, when he put his finger to his lips and the hunted look in his eyes.

Faints as Name Is Called.

This greatly mystified me, but I shamed his order.

Outside of the billet, I asked him what was up, but he shut me up with:

"Don't ask any questions, it's against orders. I don't know myself."

It was raining like the mischief. We splashed along muddy road for about fifteen minutes, finally stopping at the entrance of what must have been an old barn. In the darkness I could hear pigs grunting, as if they had just been disturbed. In front of the door stood an officer in a mack (mackintosh). The R. S. M. went up to him, whispered something, and then left. This officer called to me, asked my name, number and regiment, and in the same time, in the light of a lantern he was holding, making a notation in a little book.

When he had finished writing he whispered:

"Go into that billet and wait orders, and no talking. Understand?" I stumbled into the barn and sat on the floor in the darkness. I could see no one, but could hear men breathing and moving; they seemed nervous and restless. I know I was.

During my wait three other men entered. Then the officer poked his head in the door and ordered:

"Fall in, outside the billet, in single rank."

We fell in, standing at ease. Then he commanded:

"Squad—Shun! Number!"

There were 12 of us.

"Right—Turn! Left—Wheel! Quick—March!" And away we went. The rain was trickling down my back, and I was shivering from the cold.

With the officer leading, we must have marched over an hour, plowing through the mud and occasionally stumbling into a shell hole in the road, when suddenly the officer made a left wheel and we found ourselves in a sort of enclosed court-yard.

The dawn was breaking and the rain had ceased.

In front of us were four stacks of rifles, three to a stack.

The officer brought us to attention and gave the order to unlimber arms. We each took a rifle. Giving "Stand at ease," in a nervous and shaky voice he informed:

One of Execution Squad.

"Men, you are here on a very solemn duty. You have been selected as a firing squad for the execution of a soldier, who, having been found guilty of a grievous crime against King and Country, has been regularly and duly tried and sentenced to be shot at 8:30 a. m. this date. This sentence has been approved by the reviewing authority and ordered carried out. It is our duty to carry out the sentence of the court."

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"We will call him—Albert Lloyd. That wasn't his name, but it will do."

Albert Lloyd was what the officer terms a coward.

In London they called him a slack-er.

He country had been at war nearly 18 months, and still he was not in khaki.

He had no good reason for not enlisting, being alone in the world, having been educated in an orphan asylum; and there being no one dependent upon him for support.

And there being no good position to lose, and there was no sweet heart to tell him with her lips to go, while her eyes pleaded for him to stay.

The Story of a Coward.

Every time he saw a recruiting Sergeant, he'd slink around the corner out of sight with a terrible fear gnawing at his heart. When passing the big recruiting posters, and on his way to work and back he passed many, he would pull down his hat to look the other day, to get away from that awful finger pointing at him, under the caption, "Your King and Country Need You;" or the horrid eyes of Kitchener, which burned into his very soul, causing him to shudder.

Then the Zeppelin raids—during them, he used to crouch in a corner of his boarding house cellar, whimpering like a whipped puppy and calling upon the Lord to protect him.

Even his landlady despised him, although she had to admit that he was "good pay."

"Ready! Aim! Fire!"

The dark form sank into a huddled heap. My bullet sped on its way and hit the whitish spot on the wall; I could see the splinters fly.

Someone else had received the rifle containing the blank cartridge, but my mind was at ease, there was no

He very seldom read the papers, but one moonlight morning the landlady put the morning paper in his place before he came down to breakfast. Taking his seat, he read the flaring headline, "Conscription Bill Passed," and nearly fainted. Excusing himself, he stumbled upstairs to his bedroom, with the horror of it gnawing into his vitals.

Having saved up a few pounds, he decided not to leave the house, and to sham sickness, so he stayed in his room and had the landlady serve his meals there.

Every time there was a knock at the door he trembled all over, imagining it was a policeman who had come to take him away to the army.

One morning he got up and realized. Sure enough, there stood a policeman with the fatal paper. Taking it in his trembling hand, he read that he, Albert Lloyd, was ordered to report himself to the nearest recruiting station for physical examination. He reported immediately, because he was afraid to disobey.

The doctor looked with approval upon Lloyd's six feet of physical perfection, and thought what a fine guardswoman he would make, but examined his heart twice before he passed him as "physically fit."

After marriage so many foolish people lock all their sentimental people in a box and then mislay the key.

Now that women have the franchise and all that, no doubt a lot of husbands will be wanting to "wear the skirts" in the world." No, dearie, not mother's lullaby nor even "the tinkle of the lox in the pitcher," but the first soft, silken note of the little "Fahrenheit canary" in the steam radiator at dawn—on one of these cold and callous mornings.

The sweetest sound in the world."

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After marriage so many foolish people lock all their sentimental people in a box and then mislay the key.

Usually a man marries a woman just in order to prevent any other man from getting her; but a woman knows better than to think that by marrying a man she is preventing any other woman from getting him.

Love songs to a Janitor:

"Darling, I am growing cold!"

"Man cannot live by gas alone!"

The smallest recruit in the barracks looked on him with contempt and was not slow to show it in many ways.

Lloyd was a good soldier, learned quickly, obeyed every order promptly, never groused at the hardest fatigues. He was afraid to. He lived in deadly fear of the officers and noncoms over him. They also despised him.

One morning about three months after his enlistment, Lloyd's company was paraded, and the names picked for the next draft to France were read. The recruits hissed him as he was called, he did not step out smartly, but went to the front and answered cheerfully, "Here, sir," as the others did. He just fainted in ranks, and was carried to barracks amid the sneers of the rest.

It was now daylight. After marching about five minutes, we were dismissed with the following instruction from the officer in command:

"Report to your respective companies, and remember, when talking about this affair, or else it will bring you into trouble."

We needed no urging to get away.

I did not recognize any of the men who had been in the firing squad, even the officer was a stranger to me.

Family Never Learns.

The victim's relations and friends in Blighty will never know that he was executed; they will be under the impression that he died doing his bit for King and country.

In the public casualty lists his name will appear under the caption "Accidentally Killed," or "Died."

The day after the execution I received orders to report back to the line, and to keep a still tongue in my head.

Executions are a part of the day's work, but the part we hated most of all, I think—certainly the saddest.

The British War Department is thought by many people to be composed of rigid regulations all wound around with red tape. But it will probably 50 per cent.

To prevent an introduced infection from spreading the government's final

and the insults of

tried his patience to retire from

with the desire of

Argentina's Amba

ington, his Gover

and his visit

to complete his

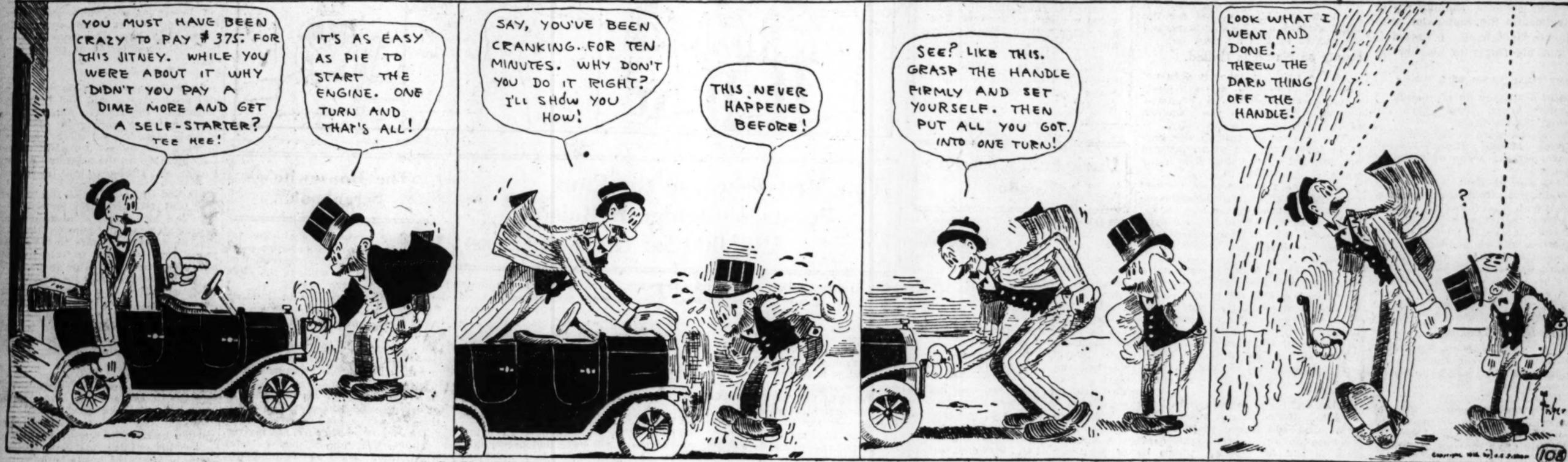
and his

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
DAILY MAGAZINE

IT'S ALL WRONG, EGBERT, IT'S ALL WRONG—By GOLDBERG



MUTT AND JEFF—MUTT, SHOULDN'T BE SO ROUGH—By BUD FISHER

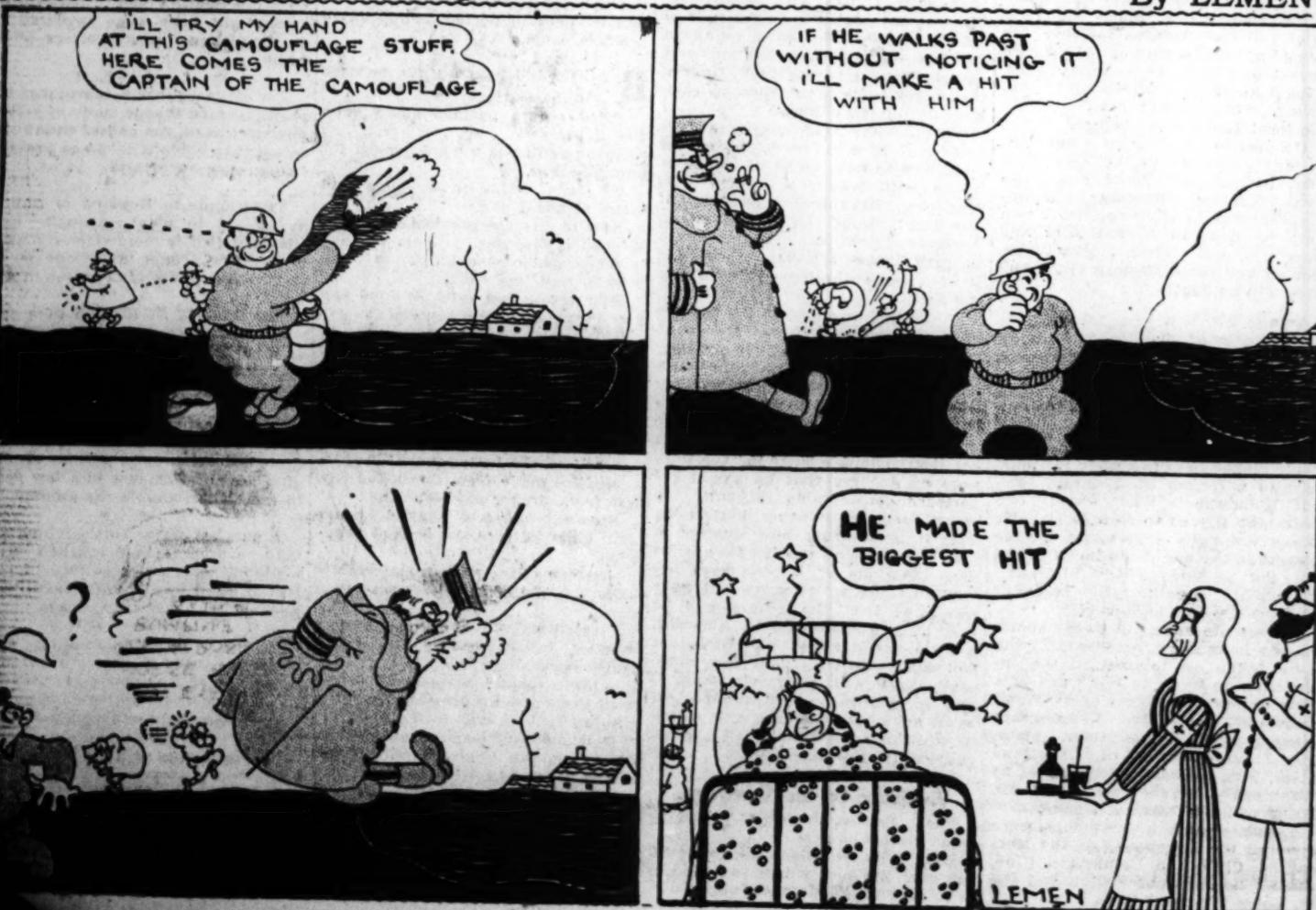


"SAY, POP,"—A FIB IS A FIB NO MATTER WHO TELLS IT—By PAYNE



VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN

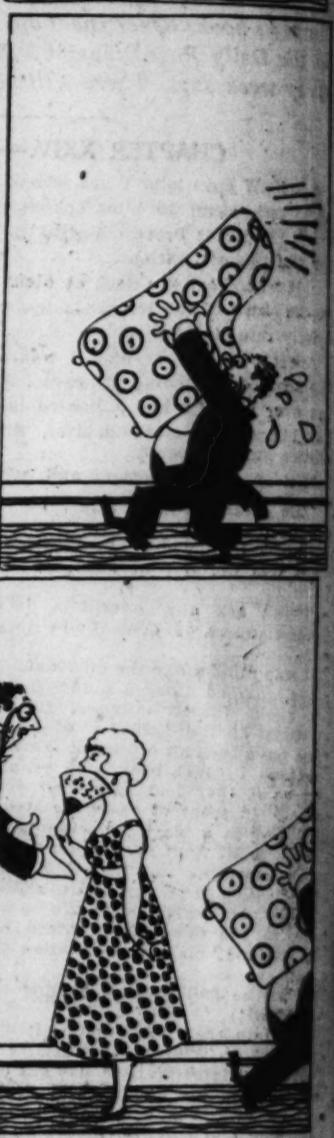


PENNY ANTE—The Fellow Who Wants to Go Fifty-Fifty

By Jean Knott



Courteous Clarence
By LEMEN



Soci
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Much Discussed
From Any
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THE Post-Dispatch
secret treaties
by the Bolsheviks
international intere
documents given below
1. Trotsky's pro
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2. Secret telegr
Man Ambassador in
the treaties conclude
3. The treaty b
4. Report of Ge
1918.
5. Confidential
6. Agreement w
Other installmen
ing days.

In his address before
Congress on Jan. 8, d
fining the war aims of
the United States, Pres
ident Wilson stated a
his first condition of
durable peace:

"Open covenants of
peace, openly arrived at
after which there shall
be no private international
understanding of any kind, but
diplomacy shall proceed
ways frankly and in the
public view."

The demand for the
publication of the secret
treaties between Russia
and her allies was
brought forward so
after the overthrow of
the Czar's Government
by the extremist Social
ist factions and was
posed to the last by the
earlier coalition cabinets,
by Kerensky and
by his Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Tereshchenko.
The Bolshevik uprising against Ker
ensky broke out on No
7 of last year. Lenin
Trotzky lost no time in
taking possession of the
archives of the Foreign
Office at Petrograd and
with characteristic energy
the publication of the secret
covenants was begun Nov. 23.

Following is the text
of a secret telegram
from Tereshchenko
to the Charge d'Affaires
in Paris, concerning the
willingness of the
Russian Government
(Sept. 24, 1917) to
sign the secret treaties
concluded before the

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A Telegram
(Secret telegram
Minister to the Chamber
of Deputies in Paris, concerning the
willingness of the
Russian Government
(Sept. 24, 1917) to
sign the secret treaties
concluded before the

"With reference to
assurances made to
Foreign Minister on
the Chamber
of Deputies in Paris, concerning the
willingness of the
Russian Government
to sign the secret
treaties concluded before the
Russian military
remarked that such
which is generally
misunderstood by
give rise to demands
agreements which have
war. The publication
the Rumanian and its
our allies as undesirable
intention of putting
France or of placing
position. In order
such misunderstanding
arisen owing to his
request you to inform
Government that our
will be placed